

## REMARKS

In the final Office Action mailed January 14, 2004, claims 1-4, 10-12-15, 21, 23-26, and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Duke (U.S. Patent No. 6,407,749); claims 1-2, 4-8, 12-13, 15-19, 23-24, and 26-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Robertson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,339,390); claims 1, 9, 12, 20, 23, and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Goto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,434,591); claims 11, 22, and 33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Shimizu (U.S. Patent No. 6,189,020). The foregoing rejections are respectfully traversed.

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 1, 11-12, and 23-33 have been amended. Claims 1-33 are pending and under consideration.

Claims 11 and 24 - 33 are amended for clarification, unrelated to patentability.

No new matter is presented.

Duke discusses a combined scroll and zoom method and apparatus. Duke discusses in the ABSTRACT a "Method and apparatus for simultaneously scrolling and zooming graphic data in a display device in response to a pointing device action by user. The system alternates between zooming in and zooming out at preset rates in response to successive user actuations of a unique button set on the pointing device". Moreover, step 40 of Fig. 3 of Duke determines, according to the state of an alternating software zoom toggle, whether viewport 28 will zoom out by zoom-out factor 14 or zoom in by zoom-in factor 15 (column 5, lines 11-14). However, Duke also discusses that everything within viewport 28 is either zoomed in or zoomed out according to scale.

Robertson discusses operating a processor to display a stretched continuation of a workspace. More particularly, Robertson discusses in the ABSTRACT "a processor presents a sequence of images of a workspace that is stretched to enable the user to view a part of the workspace in greater detail. The workspace includes a middle section and two peripheral sections that meet the middle section on opposite edges. Each of the sections appears to be a rectangular two-dimensional surface and they are perceptible in three dimensions. When the user is viewing the middle section as if it were parallel to the display screen surface, each peripheral sections occupy relatively little of the screen. When the user requests stretching, the middle section is stretched and the peripheral sections are compressed to accommodate the stretching. When the user requests destretching, the middle section is destretched and the peripheral sections are decompressed accordingly". Moreover, Robertson, Figure 4, box 152, and in col. 9 at lines 10-11, discusses that "the step in box 152 in FIG. 4 tests whether a stored value  $\Delta$  is equal to zero". However, Robertson discusses the elements to be elongated and the

elements to be compressed in the already displayed information, as shown in Figs. 1A and 1B, and Figs. 2A and 2B.

Goto discusses a scrolling method and apparatus in which data being displayed is altered during scrolling. Goto discusses in the Abstract "In scrolling of a display of graphic data in response to an operator command, a characteristic of the data is altered, according to the speed of the scrolling, to facilitate the viewing of the data as the data is scrolled." Unlike the present invention, Goto does not discuss or suggest that figure data is processed. Moreover, Goto discusses reducing the whole picture, as shown in Fig. 11 and discusses in col. 9 beginning at line 9.

Shimizu discusses a document processing method and apparatus using batch processing. In Figure 12 of Shimizu, Shimizu discusses calculating position on type set and on window, and searching a server for an optimum font. Moreover, Shimizu, col. 10, at line 66, through col. 11 at line 3, discusses calculating the ratio of the size of one page displayed on a window screen to the original type-setting size, then using the ratio to calculate the real font size displayed on the screen from the font image size created at a certain resolution.

In contrast to the foregoing references relied upon (Duke, Robertson, and Goto), either alone or in combination, each of independent claims 1, 12, and 23 of the present application recites (using the recitation of claim 1 as an example) displaying the information by changing an attribute of "a portion of the displayed information including a portion newly displayed" in accordance with the detection of the changing manipulation.

Neither Duke, Robertson, nor Goto, either alone or in combination, discusses or suggests the foregoing features of the present invention.

Also in contrast to the foregoing references relied upon, the present invention is directed to an information display method in which a range of information is selected, if the size of the selected range of information exceeds a size with which the information can be displayed within a predetermined display area, the information in the selected range is displayed within the display area by changing the attribute of the information in the selected range.

Each of independent claims 11, 22, and 33 of the present application recites (using the recitation of claim 11 as an example) "selecting a range of information from processing target information", "calculating a size of the range of information", and changing an attribute of the information, wherein "when the size of the selected range of information exceeds a size with which the information is displayable within a predetermined display area, the information in the selected range is displayed within the display area by changing the attribute of the information in the selected range".

The Examiner's characterization of Shimizu is respectfully traversed. The portion of Shimizu upon which the Examiner relies relates to a character drawing function.

Specifically, Shimizu discusses replacing, when a character on a size-reduced page is too small to display, the character with a box. Conversely, when the character is big enough to be displayed, character font processing is performed. The type of processing depends on the location of the character pattern. When the character pattern is on the server side, a server is searched for an optimum font, the font is loaded into the server, and the position and a character code are sent to the server (steps S129-S131). When the character pattern is on the client side, the original font is reduced, a bitmap is generated, and the bitmap is sent to the server side for display (steps S-127-128). (Shimizu, Col. 11. lines 1-24).

However, Shimizu does not appear to discuss or suggest determining if a size of a selected range of information will fit into a predetermined display area, as recited in independent claims 11, 22, and 33.

None of the foregoing references relied upon, either alone or in combination, discusses or suggests the foregoing features of the present invention.

In addition, dependent claims 2-10, 13-21, and 24-32 recite patentably distinguishing features of their own. For example, claim 2/1 recites "the attribute is a display size of each of elements structuring the information, or a pitch between the elements structuring the information".

Withdrawal of the foregoing rejections is respectfully requested.

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

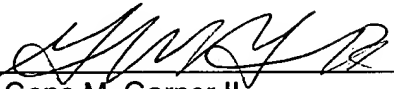
Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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